

EXTRA
POOR LITTLE JOSEF.

The Musical Wonder's Nerves Said to Have Given Way.

His Father Repudiates the Contract and Stops the Concerts.

Mr. Abbey sues for damages. The boy said to have been strong when he came here, and to be weak and trembling now—complaining of feeling tired—A long rest from the piano proscribed—Mr. Abbey's receipts \$55,000, the Hoffmanns' \$7,500—The Elder Hoffmann's property attached this afternoon.



HE father of the little boy who has been astonishing musical New York lately, Casimir Hoffmann, waited until Josef had concluded his concert at the Metropolitan Opera-house last Saturday night, then quietly sat down and wrote a letter to Herman, the manager of the concert, telling him that Josef would appear no more in public.

Mr. Hoffmann confessedly anticipated trouble, but he was determined to take the bull by the horns. The message was delivered to Mr. Abbey and yesterday morning, without waiting for consequences, Mr. Hoffmann took his son to the house of Mr. A. Lambert, Director of the New York College of Music, at 125 East Twenty-seventh street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann then returned to the Windsor Hotel, packed up their belongings, and this morning joined their son at Mr. Lambert's house, shaking the dust of their contract with Mr. Abbey from their feet.

The letter in which Mr. Abbey was notified of this important step, was, as has been said, written in German. Mr. Abbey is not versed in the Teutonic tongue, but the startling nature of the communication was soon made known to him, and yesterday, on the wings of despair, he flew to 125 East Twenty-seventh street. Mr. Hoffmann was not to be moved, and was firm in his intention to abandon the contract.

Little Josef was found by an Evening World reporter painting this morning in the comfortable rooms assigned to him in Mr. Lambert's house. His father sat opposite to him, crying him anxiously. His warm friend, Miss Natalie Lambert, was quite ready to do all the explanation necessary in the case, said, of course, by the father.

"I anticipated trouble from Mr. Abbey," said the elder Hoffmann, nervously. "I suppose he will have Josef examined by the doctors and they will declare that he is healthy and sturdy."

But Mr. Baruch, my physician, has told me that unless these concerts are stopped at once he will refuse to treat the boy. There is no name in English for the trouble from which he is suffering unless it be weakness of the nerves. He may look well, but he is far from it."

Little Josef certainly appeared to be rather pale, but he was as jolly as the proverbial sand boy and was tremendously interested in the conversation. "The boy has broken down," said Miss Natalie. "The other day he said to me: 'I could open my door at the Windsor Hotel with one hand, and I could shut it with the other. I am the force of all my body!'"

"Poor little fellow! Saturday evening he came into my box at the Metropolitan Opera-house, and exclaimed: 'Dear me, my fingers shake so, I don't know what to do, my limbs ache, I don't know what is the matter with me; I never felt this way before.'"

At first, continued Miss Natalie, who, by the way, resembles Miss Modjeska very strongly, "he was very ambitious to play at the concert. He could hardly wait from one to the other. Now he is so weak that he does not care to touch the piano."



IF THE LAW IS REPEALED.
Two Very Different Ways in Which Saturday Afternoons Will be Spent.

Modjeska, and years ago, before Hoffmann had become famous, the popular actress told her friends of the wonderful boy whose performance she had heard.

"Not even Mr. Chatterton?" "Chatterton's out." "Not even Marcus Meyer?" "Meyer's out."

Henry E. Abbey, through his attorney, De Lancey Nicol, has begun a suit against Hoffmann, the father, for \$25,000 damages for breach of contract.

In his complaint he says he has received from Casimir Hoffmann a letter giving notice that on account of the great fatigue induced by the constant performances recently, his son had been advised by physicians to take a rest.

Mr. Abbey denies this, stating that the boy is well and that he has a contract for his services which does not expire until spring. Hornblower & Byrne are Hoffmann's lawyers.

On the representation of Mr. DeLancey Nicol that Mr. Hoffmann, the father, is an alien, Supreme Court Judge Patterson granted an attachment against his effects in this State.

Armed with this authority Deputy Sheriff Kauffman forthwith went to the Windsor Hotel and attached all the trunks and effects of the Hoffmann family there.

Mr. Hoffmann having valuable property in a box at the vanite the American Safe Deposit Company, a copy of the attachment was served on Secretary Russell Raymond, the effect of which is to prevent Hoffmann from opening the box.

Similar action was taken in regard to the funds of Mr. Hoffmann in the Garfield National Bank.

WHO HAS LOST A DIAMOND NECKLACE?
G. V. Offers \$1,000 Reward for its Return, and That's All That's Known.

Detectives and diamond merchants read with interest the following advertisement in this morning's papers:

KEEP THE HALF HOLIDAY.

ALL WORKING PEOPLE WANT IT AND NO ONE WOULD LOSE BY IT.

Brokers, Merchants and Other Men of Business Want the Custom Observed—A Temperance Advocate Wants It During Only the Summer Months—The Evening World's Crusade Widely Appreciated.

Expressions of opinion picked up at random by EVENING WORLD reporters in different parts of the city show that the half-holiday question has obtained a firm hold on the minds of all classes of people.

Henry Fitch, a well-known stock broker and prominent member of the Stock and Petroleum Exchange, is an earnest advocate of the Saturday half holiday. To an EVENING WORLD reporter he said:

"The working people should certainly have a half holiday on Saturday. I am not sure that I believe in it the year around, but in June, July, August and September the law should certainly be observed."

John McGraw, a clerk in one of the largest dry-goods firms in the city, said: "There are no two sides to the question. The Saturday half holiday should be observed the year throughout. It is only right, and I am sure that the laboring people deserve it."

W. Parker Bodfish, a well-known artist, said: "I am, of course, like every sensible man, in hearty favor of the Saturday half holiday. I am glad that THE EVENING WORLD has taken hold of this matter and is again the champion of the people's cause."

George Edgerly, of the lithographing establishment of H. A. Thomas, in East Nineteenth street, near Broadway, said: "Of course I am in favor of the Saturday half holiday summer and winter. It is the people's holiday and it should be observed. The good work of THE EVENING WORLD in this matter is highly commendable."

Francis Conroy, coal dealer, of 414 West Twenty-ninth street, said: "I think the Saturday half holiday in the months of July and August is sufficient, as it is during those months that the half holiday is most enjoyed by the working people."

Thomas Egan, the west-side temperance advocate and hardware dealer, said: "I believe in having the Saturday half holiday during July and August, but not at any other time, as it has tendency to promote intemperance. Poor working people that drink abuse whatever spare time they have by getting drunk. Hence it is better to limit the half holiday to the months of July and August."

One Thomas Rogers, of 167 Broadway, said: "I think that two months in the summer, July and August, would suffice for Saturday half holidays. Of course, for dry-goods houses it is better to have the half holiday all the year, but for banks and similar institutions I think that two months would do."

John Davidson, lumber clerk, of 418 West Twentieth street, said: "I believe in a general half holiday throughout the year. It would tend to enlighten the people, who would have an opportunity to visit our museums and libraries, and learn many things."

L. Weaver, electrician, of West Twenty-fourth street, said: "Two months in the year would satisfy our trade, inasmuch as the nature of our business is such as to necessitate our keeping open all day Saturday except in July and August."

Miss Alice Cron, cashier in a large Eighth avenue store, said: "Oh, I do hope that the law will be amended so that we shall have a Saturday half holiday during all the year. I am very tired when I get through work, and Friday seems short when one can anticipate getting off at 12 on Saturday."

Mr. David Sussman, of the firm of Sussman Bros., manufacturers of cigars at 208 Third avenue, is strongly in favor of the Saturday half holiday. To an EVENING WORLD reporter he said:

"I have at present over 100 men in my employ who all fancy the Saturday half holiday, and I am also in favor of it personally. If the EVENING WORLD succeeds in preventing the abolition of the half holiday it will deserve the gratitude of every workman."

MR. CORBIN'S GIFT.

It Will Be Distributed Among the Miners' Families This Week.

Although Austin Corbin declined to say anything this morning about his gift of \$20,000 to the families of the striking miners at Pottsville, Pa., he did not deny it. The money will be distributed among the beneficiaries during the present week by the representatives of the Reading road at Pottsville.

The miners in that section have suffered much distress, especially during the last two or three weeks of the strike. The Relief Committee has not received as much encouragement from outside organizations as was expected.

For this reason Mr. Corbin's generous gift, which amounts to much more than the aggregate of all previous contributions, will be especially welcome at the present time and will do much to brighten the many homes that have been made desolate by the long lockout and relieve widespread distress.

Although no acknowledgment of the gift has yet been made by the Pottsville miners, it will undoubtedly be done as soon as the formal announcement of the contribution is made through Mr. Corbin's representative. The money will be distributed at Pottsville and returned to work this morning, as it was announced that they would do, could not be learned at Mr. Corbin's office.

ALL THE MINERS DID NOT RETURN.

A Few of the Reading Men Refuse to Obey Their Chief's Orders.

READING, Feb. 20.—Only a part of the Schuylkill miners returned to work this morning. It is evident many of them do not care to obey the order promulgated by Master Workman Lewis.

At Pottsville only fourteen out of the thirty-eight Reading colliers have resumed. The Penn colliery is running as usual, but the 8 per cent. advance ceased this morning. The Mount Carmel miners have voted to remain out.

Nearly all the Reading men at Shamokin, Ashland and Shenandoah are ready to return. Making City miners are stubborn, but it is thought they will return in a few days.

Talked of by Workmen.
The Pattern-Makers' Union will give their eighth annual ball in Garden City Hall to-morrow night. Julius Wiener, of the Waters' Union, has been added to the Arbitration Committee of the Central Labor Union.

The United Paint-Makers have changed the date of their annual ball from March 31 to April 2. Webster Hall has been engaged for the occasion. Pocket-book frame-makers attached to District Assembly No. 1 will succeed in making a shop. The business is said to be very profitable.

Walters' Union No. 1 reports that it has arranged matters satisfactorily with the Tammany hall management. An attractive program has been planned for the occasion. The club is attached to No. 49, and is a "mixed" local assembly.

Robert Davis, of the Operative Painters' Union, presided at the Central Labor Union meeting yesterday. He demonstrated excellent ability as a parliamentarian. His is one of the most active men in organized labor.

J. Moeller & Co., of 677 Broadway, have informed the Central Labor Union's Arbitration Committee that they are taking no further action in any of their buildings. Non-union painters were recently employed there by a contractor.

The Alliance Labor Club, of Brooklyn, will give a ball in the Academy next Monday night. James E. Quinn, of District Assembly 49, will act as door manager. An entertainment will precede the ball. An attractive program has been planned for the occasion. The club is attached to No. 49, and is a "mixed" local assembly.

The concerts to be given under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of the striking miners will embrace some of the best talent in the city. The musical unions have volunteered to furnish all the musicians necessary for the entertainment, which will be given at the People's Theatre and at Miners' Eighth Avenue Theatre, on Sunday evening, March 1.

RUIN AND DEATH.

Terrible Scenes in the Fated Town of Mount Vernon, Ill.

An Eye-Witness Describes the Descent of the Tornado.

Thirty-Seven Persons Were Killed and About Two Hundred Are Injured—The Big Funnel-Shaped Cloud Was Seen Approaching, but Only a Moment's Warning Was Given—Tumbling of the Big Court-House—Partial List of the Killed and Injured—Loss at Least \$500,000.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—The scenes this morning after the terrible tornado of yesterday afternoon are pitiful and yet astonishing.

Never was destruction more swift or complete. The storm burst forth in an instant and in less than two minutes thirty-seven people had been killed and nearly 200 injured.

The dead and wounded lie at the Supreme Court Building, which was damaged, but not so seriously as not to permit its use as a hospital. The loss of property is estimated at \$500,000.

The storm passed a little south of the City Hall, missed Joe Chance's house, swept away the third and fourth stories of the Mount Vernon mill and destroyed nearly every house from the mill north for a space of about 500 yards. The Commercial Hotel lost the third story. The entire west side of the square was wrecked. The County Court-House was reduced to a mass of ruins. The clerks have worked into the records and they are saved. The crews block on the south side of the square is levelled with the earth and under it was found the body of John O. Murray, owner of the block, formerly of Chicago.

Henry Ellis was covered by the brick of this building. Charles Ellis, his brother, was seriously injured. R. E. Ryan was standing by Murray in the Crows block and told him to run, but Murray remained and was killed. Ryan ran, and finding the street full of flying timbers, jumped into a doorway and held on to the latch, and the building against which he was standing fell around him, but he escaped untouched. A. B. Cox's store, G. W. Morgan's jewelry store, Maxey, West & Swift's store and Jackson's saddlery store are all in ruins, and on the south side of the square, frame buildings, though injured, escaped destruction. Hasserman's bakery, the Baptist Church, Cook's drug store, Manion's saloon, Perry's hotel and the Stratton & Johnson brick store were levelled with the ground. The entire east side of the square is destroyed, and in one of the buildings John Walters and child lost their lives, as did Henry Walters, father of John. Mrs. Walters was found with her babe in her arms, both dead. The northwest corner of the square, Howard Bros. & Co.'s grocery, was blown down, and the roof and second story of O. L. Stratton & Co.'s hardware store was blown away, while a frame hotel adjoining was unharmed.

The storm swept towards the northeast, and a number of people were killed and the school building was blown down. This building, a large two-story brick, did not withstand the terrible shock any better than the smallest house in the track of the cyclone.

The large two-story frame house of George Ward was picked up and carried about 20 feet and left undamaged, while two brick buildings in 100 feet were in ruins. In the Evans block four men were cremated.

L. and N. Railroad passenger and freight depots and round-house were considerably damaged, also freight and master mechanic's offices were wrecked. Two caboose were blown from the track and turned bottom up. The day had been warm and sunny with light showers and thunder, but the sky was clear in the afternoon and there was no apprehension of danger.

At 1 A. M. the fires were under control and guards were placed on duty over the goods. Reports are coming in from the country and the storm seems to have swept everything for miles. Twenty-one physicians joined the relief train from Evansville en route. They arrived shortly before midnight.

An eye-witness thus describes the scene: "It was all over in a minute. The thing, that most impressed me was the destruction of the county court-house, a magnificent three-story brick building. The court-house stood in a prominent place and could easily be seen almost from the tower to the ground. It looked to me as though the huge pile of brick and mortar had been struck by a gigantic battering ram, or, if you please, by a big club in the hands of a power strong enough to knock it down at a single blow. It seemed to collapse all at once, spread out, crushed and bury all the buildings surrounding it."

Marcus Aarons, a drummer for a Philadelphia house, says it was a terrible calamity. "I never witnessed anything so frightful," said he. "On reaching the Mount Vernon station it began to thunder and lightning. Presently it began to rain and hail, driving every one to shelter. Just about this time a portentous black cloud, funnel shaped, was seen over our heads. Some of the people knew in a moment what was coming and began to cry out words of warning. The cloud burst in a minute after forming. It came with a terrific roar and crash."

Houses of all descriptions went down like wheat before the fall. Men, women and children ran hither and thither, screaming and praying in their peril and fright. "The County Court-House was utterly



AFTER THE BATTLE.
The Cool Miners and the Reading Road Will Now Arbitrate.

wrecked and a three-story mill was blown across the track just behind us."

J. W. Wallace, agent of the Southern Express at Shelbyville, Tenn., saw the storm from a train window, and described it thus: "I heard a fearful black cloud coming from the northwest. It was in the shape of a large inverted cone, and it could be plainly seen to be revolving around an imaginary axis and at the same time to be bouncing up and down through the air with wonderful and frightful speed."

"It grew denser, and the blackness assumed a fierceness that was appalling. The wind in our immediate vicinity was now blowing with an almost incredible velocity as the cloud was approaching, causing the standing coaches to rock and sway on their trucks like a cradle. Men and women on the streets were blown to the ground."

In a moment the whirling cloud arrived at the town, and it could be seen dipping down here and there, tearing off roofs and then rising higher into the air like a swaying balloon. It would float along with lightning rapidity, but soon swoop down again upon the little town in another spot, raising the houses and trees and tearing great holes in the buildings along every part of its course. As the cloud would drop down and rise again it would lift trees upward in the air and throw them to the ground with mighty force a hundred yards away."

Parts of house-roofs, trees, boards, bricks, with all kinds of debris, were flying through the air at a fearful rate and fell piled in incongruous heaps along the track of the cloud. The cloud dipped down on the north side of the train and demolished a house, but just before it arrived at our position it arose and passed over us with a magical swiftness and dropped down on the earth to the south of the train, where it completely destroyed another building and passed on through the town in its work of destruction. Thus you can see our train had a miraculous escape."

Here is the revised list of the killed and injured as far as known:

DEAD.
S. L. WATERS.
Mrs. JOHN WATERS and child.
MR. CHAS. CUMMINGS.
MISS MARTHA WESTERBROOK.
MR. L. DUVY.
JOHN YEANWOOD and wife.
MR. HOLCOMB.
D. F. YEANWOOD and wife.
SAMUEL YEANWOOD and wife.
J. C. MURRAY.
GEORGE PURCELL.
Mrs. Wm. JONES and child.
JOHN DODSON.
MR. L. E. KOG.
MISS JOHN SUTTON.
JOHN SHAW.
BLACKSMITH, name unknown; two telegraph operators.

INJURED.
JAMES FRANKSON.
MR. COL. COOPER.
EDDY MAXLEY.
MR. HENRY WATERS.
STEVE MAY and brother.
CHAS. ELLIS and HENRY ELLIS.
MR. LAURA SHREINER.
MR. J. C. HANBRIDGE.
MISS CORINNE HANBRIDGE.
MR. ALBRIGHT.
LIEBIG DENNIS.
CHAS. WEBB.
AMANDA BRIDGES.
MR. and Mrs. C. GALTIE.
LAWLER LANGE.
MR. HENRY WATERS.
MISS LAURA LEBENY.
MR. and Mrs. C. GALTIE.
MR. and Mrs. WESTERBROOK.
AMANDA BRIDGES.
MR. W. H. HINMAN.
CHARLES POOL.
HANBRICK BROWNLOW.
—HAWKINS.
MISS LILLIE CRAPE.
JOEL HAWKINS.
KELLY, brakeman.
ALLEN, telegraph operator.
BARNHART, watchman.
WELCH, master mechanic.
COVINGTON, engineer.
LANE, fireman.

Loss of Treating Stock.
(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
LEXINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Woodard and Harbison sale of treating stock began to-day. The weather was clear and mild and there was a large attendance. The first nine head sold for \$5,000, an average of \$500, at which the day station Charles Styles (1855), by R. W. L. K. sold to W. H. Wilson, of Waco, a n. for \$1,100, and the chestnut mare Hindoo Low (1869), by F. A. L. sold to J. H. Taylor, of Lexington, for \$800.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS OF THE TURKISH CROSS-OUT QUARTERS.

EXTRA
EXPOSING A TRUST

A Sugar Baron Before the Investigating Committee.

H. O. Havemeyer Tells How the Monopoly was Formed.

A Combination of Refiners by Which the Market is Virtually Controlled—Names of the Trustees of the Consolidated Company—John E. Parsons the Most Active Organizer—Witnesses Must Answer Questions and May Not Have Counsel.

At last the grasping trusts have been brought to the rack, and able and earnest men are turning the screws.

The Tweed Court-House, that reminder of misplaced political trust, is the scene of the inquiry and the inquisitors are the members of the Senate Committee on General Laws.

These gentlemen are assisted by Col. George Bliss and Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who were engaged as counsel by the committee on Saturday.

Col. Bliss represented Jacob Sharp in the memorable investigation which resulted in the indictment of the Boodle King and of the Aldermen of the Board of 1884, while Gen. Pryor has been the representative of Tammany Hall in the preparation of the Anti-Trust bills submitted to the Legislature by that organization.

Gen. Pryor, said this morning that it had hardly been determined on Saturday which of the monopolies would be first put on the wheel, and to-day's meeting would determine that question.

During the interview he took occasion to praise THE EVENING WORLD for its efficient work in stirring up the people against the trusts.

The Superior Court, Part II, was comfortably filled before the committee and its lawyers arrived. Senator Arnold was among the first to show his serene countenance in the doorway. Gen. Pryor came soon after and sat at the counsel table. Ex-Senator Brady sat next to him for a few moments.

Then came George Bliss. Soon after the other Senators, and John E. Parsons, who represents the Havemeyers and others in the trust, were seated. Senator Arnold said that the Sugar Trust would first be investigated.

Henry O. Havemeyer was then put on the stand. He had no sooner taken his seat than Mr. Parsons asked if it was understood that the witness was testifying under compulsion or if he had put in their appearance voluntarily.

Chairman Arnold said the witness was compelled to testify, and would not be allowed counsel at the hearings.

Mr. Havemeyer was examined by George Bliss. He said he was a member of the firm of Havemeyers & Elder and the De Castro & Donner Company. The latter company had been in business only three months, the former twenty-five years.

The capacity of the Havemeyers & Elder refinery was 8,000 barrels per day; of the other, 2,000 barrels a day. When the so-called Trust was formed each stockholder surrendered the stock held in each company and received stocks or certificates in all the companies combined in return.

The trust was this organization was Theodore Havemeyer, President; H. O. Havemeyer, Julius S. Sternburg, Jules J. J. Searles, Charles E. Zepp, John E. Parsons (father), R. T. Thoms and C. O. Foster.

In answer to further questioning by Col. Bliss, the witness admitted that the stock then issued was vested in the Board, but he denied that the Board, through its officers, had control of the refineries.

"Was not the object of this arrangement to get the control of all the corporations into one Board?"

"Not to control as a Board, but as stockholders to control all the stock. No power was given to control the separate corporations as to the value or price of their product."

"Did you not surrender the control of your refinery when you surrendered your stock?"

"No; I only surrendered my control in that particular trust."

"When was this arrangement completed?"

"About Nov. 1, 1887."

"Who was the active party in bringing about this combination?"

"John E. Parsons."

"Was there no one else?"

"Yes, Mr. Don Passos had something to do with it."

Col. Bliss then asked the witness if Mr. Searles was not one of the active organizers, and he replied that he did not know.

"Were you?"

"No, sir."

The next question was in reference to the refining companies in this State which had not joined the combination originally, but which had come in afterwards.

On this point the witness refused to give any information, and a dispute occurred among the lawyers as to the power of the committee to make the witness answer.

Col. Bliss remanded a ruling by the committee upon this point, for upon this he said he would base an application to higher authority to compel the witness to answer.

Glutenberg Bares Postponed.
Owing to the rain and fog this morning the room assigned at Glutenberg were postponed until to-morrow; entries to stand.

Fair Weather Will Follow.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The weather is fair and clear, with a light breeze from the north. The temperature is 32° F. at 3 P. M. to-day.

For Conventions—Fair weather, preceded by rain.

For New York—Rising, followed by rain; temperature moderating; wind shifting to westerly and increasing on Tuesday; fair weather preceded by rain.